

A NEW NORTH AMERICAN GENUS OF MICROLEPIDOPTERA
(GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE).

By AUGUST BUSCK, *U. S. Bureau of Entomology.*

Ellabella, new genus.

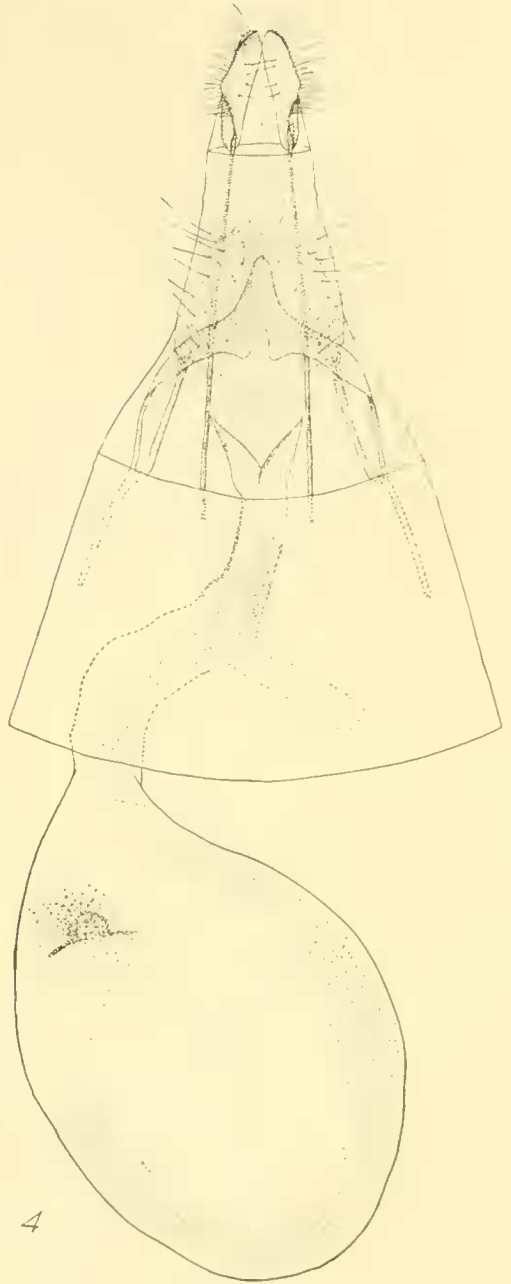
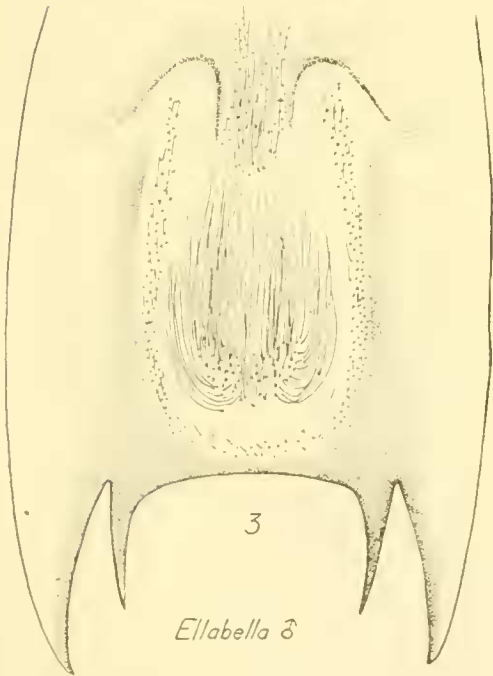
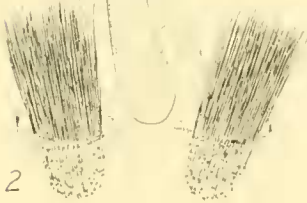
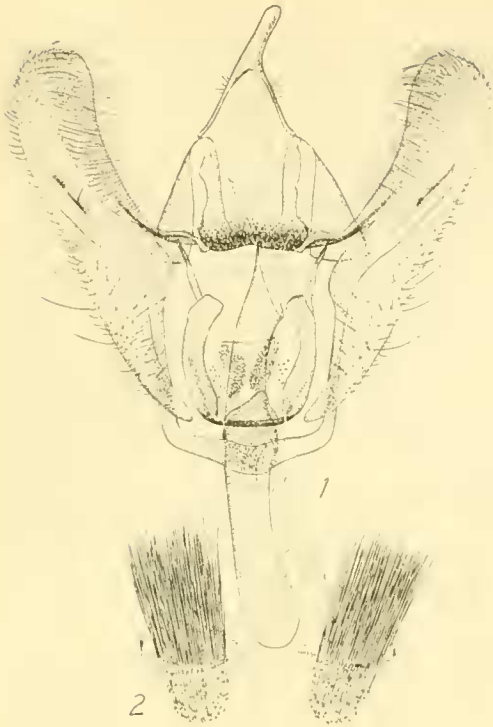
(Plate 3.)

Antennae simple, 2/3, very shortly ciliate in the male. Tongue well developed, spiraled, scaled at base. Labial palpi long, straight, nearly smooth, porrected; second joint long, slightly thickened with scales, loosely applied above; terminal joint short, blunt. Face smooth; head with loosely applied scaling; thorax with posterior scaletuft. Forewings elongate ovate; apex pointed; with raised scaletufts; 12 veins; all separate; 1b furcate at base; 1c present, strong throughout; 2 from outer fourth of cell; 3, 4 and 5 equidistant, from end of cell; 7 to termen. Hindwings slightly broader than forewings; without pecten at the base of the cell; costa straight; termen and dorsum evenly rounded; 8 veins; 3 and 4 connate; 5 nearest 6; 6 and 7 parallel; 8 free. Posterior tibiae smooth. Male genitalia (Fig. 1) with well developed uncus, bluntly pointed; gnathos strongly armored with numerous stout spines; transtilla narrow bandlike (in the figure the central part of the transtilla is obscured by the spined part of the gnathos); socii absent; harpes simple with a costal and a dorsal fold; vinculum narrow; anellus with two lateral strongly chitinized processes and two hairy palpifers; oedeagus long, stout, pointed; penis without cornuti. Female genitalia (Fig. 2) with the lobes of the ovipositor small, narrow and curved so as together to form a tube, open in front; genital plate large, triangular, well chitinized and placed in the intersegmental skin well behind and quite separate from the genital opening (a very unusual character); genital opening large and funnelshaped; ductus bursae rather short and wide, slightly chitinized below the genital opening; bursa copulatrix with large spined signum, the edges of which are not strongly defined against the surrounding granulated part of the bursa.

Type.—*Ellabella editha* Busck.

The genus is nearest to and probably correlated with *Lotisma* Busck, which has nearly the same venation as this genus, differing mainly in having veins 3 and 4 of hindwing stalked, instead of connate; the genitalia, however, present several important differences, which definitely separate the two genera. In *Lotisma* the gnathos is absent, the transtilla is divided and reduced to spined processes from the harps; the harps are highly developed with strongly chitinized claw-like process on the dorsal fold. All of these characters show a considerable advance over *Ellabella* and together with the more advanced venational character indicate possibly a derivation from, rather than a correlation with that genus.

The genus *Araeolepia* Walsingham, which also belongs in this immediate group, but which has veins 3 and 4 of the hindwing widely separate, approaches *Lotisma* in the divided transtilla and the armed harps, but has retained the gnathos as has



Ellabella ♀

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Ellabella and is at once differentiated from both by the very different hoodlike, broad uncus and the pointed vinculum.

Ellabella editha, new species.

Labial palpi and face mouse-gray, speckled with white. Vertex ochreous white. Thorax ochreous brown with a broad transverse fascia of white; posterior tuft dark brown. Forewings whitish overlaid with ochreous, brown and black scales and with three illdefined transverse lines of black, forming strong tufts of raised black scales on the cell; the outer one is surrounded by a dark circular line and gives the impression of an indistinct eyespot, especially in slightly rubbed specimens; outer third of the wing slightly overlaid with light brown and irregularly dusted with black scales; a series of blackish spots, intervened by gray, along costal edge from basal fourth to apex and a much less pronounced series of dark spots along the terminal edge; cilia mouse-gray. Hindwing light brownish fuscous with lighter cilia. Abdomen ochreous fuscous. Legs and underside ochreous.

Alar expanse.—19–22 mm. The females average larger than males.

Habitat.—Quamican Lake, Vancouver Isl., Saanickten, British Columbia. E. H. Blackmore, Coll. Waterton Lakes, Alberta, Canada. McDunnough, Coll.

Type.—Cat. No. 28055 U. S. N. M.

Paratypes.—U. S. N. Mus.; Coll. Blackmore; Can. Nat. Coll.

The drawings were made from slides, prepared by the writer, and under his supervision, by Mr. Harry Bradford of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 3.

Fig. 1. Male genitalia of *Ellabella editha* Busck.

Fig. 2. Scaletufts in pockets on underside of abdomen in intersegmental skin between seventh and eighth segment.

Fig. 3. Scaletufts in depression on underside of abdomen on first to third segment.

Fig. 4. Female genitalia of *Ellabella editha* Busck.

ON THE GENUS *SETIOSTOMA* ZELLER (LEPIDOPTERA: STENOMIDAE).

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(Plate 4.)

In a paper dealing with other forms (Can. Ent., vol. 53, p. 279, 1921) the writer incidentally pointed out that a study of the genitalia proves the genus *Setiostoma* Zeller to belong in the family *Stenomidae* and not in the *Glyphipterygidae* as had hitherto been supposed.

At the time, no drawing of the genitalia was available, but I am now able to present the evidence by figures of the type of the genus, *Setiostoma xanthobasis* Zeller (Fig. 1), which clearly demonstrates the family relations of the genus. For comparison the genitalia of a typical Stenomid, *Stenoma querciella* Busck is given (Fig. 2).